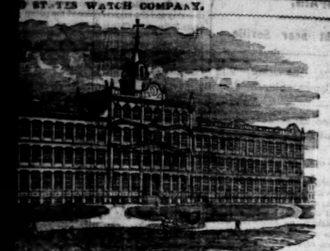
THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1870.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1870. NUMBER 353.

ST. LTS WATCH COMPANY.



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FOREIGN GOSSIP.

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Southern Pacific Railroad Issue.

ercy Gets Another of His Railroads Extended.

FOREIGN.

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DARIEN EXPEDITION.

MILITARY.

LOUISVILLE.

DRY GOODS.

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GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL SALE!

A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

That must be exchanged into Money before July 5, when we inventory stock.

Every Dollar's Worth of Spring and Summer Stock

MUST AND WILL BE SOLD

If Sacrifice in Prices will do it.

Splendid Chance for Purchasers.

Beginning on MONDAY, June 20, we shall offer to the public the following among many other bargains:

A full line of all shades in Mixed Wash Poplins: very nice for Traveling Suits, 12½ cts. a yard.

3-4 Printed English Percales, at 16 cts. a yard, former price 25 cts.

Lot of new Mixed Poplins (in one color only) reduced from 35 cts. a yard to 12½ cts.

Good styles Spring Delaines, 12½ cts. a yard.

Lot of pretty Printed Lawns for 12½ cts. a yard.

A lot of Striped French Ginghams at 18 cts., half price.

28 inch Talko Poplins, Mohair Silling, for 25 cts., really worth 50 cts.

Handsome Gray Mohairs, double fold, 25 cts. a yard, half price.

All high priced and best quality Dress Goods also reduced.

28 inch Silk and Wool Poplins, desirable styles, for 50 cts. a yard.

Lyons Roll Poplins for 75 cts. a yard, half price.

Real good Black Alpacas reduced to 25 cts.

Bargains in Black Grenadines.

A lot of Manufacturers' Remnants White Irish Linens, 25 cts. a yard, half price.

Great reductions in Ladies' and Gents' Summer Underwear and Hosiery.

Ladies' White Cotton Hose, 12½ cts. a yard.

Men's Eng. Bro. Half Hose, 20 and 25 cts.

Ladies' Hem Stitch Hdkfs., pure Linen, 10 cts.

REAL Maltese Lace Collars, 25 cts.

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All-Wool Cassimeres, 55 cts. a yard, up.

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WOOD BROTHERS, OF NEW YORK.

Have removed their entire stock of

FINE PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

Embracing every variety, to Cliff, Park and Mead Drive ing, in the Armory of the 22d Regiment,

Fourteenth-st., between Sixth and Seventh-ave.

Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are Fresh Stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new Warerooms, 70 Broadway; but, owing to the late season, find quarters below the cobwebbing of their Warehouses, have been removed to the above Armory, on Fourteenth-st., and are to be

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches - $1,000
Landaus - - - $1,500 to 1,650
Clarences - - - 1,400 to 1,650
Wagons - - - - 350 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR in ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, OR FINISH.

Fifteen finish, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.

GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

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PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for - - - - - $150
PONY CARRIAGES, with Humble Seat for Servants, 200

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Loans upon Real Estate at ruling rates. County, Town, and City Bonds negotiated.

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$250,000 TO LOAN, in sum to suit, on good securities. APOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 123 LaSalle-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Chicago, June 15, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of WM. DEERING & CO. is dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who are authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.

We cheerfully commend to our friends our successors in the trade in every way worthy of their confidence.

DAVID DUNHAM,
WM. DEERING,
MARSH, BUTLER, JOHNSON & CO.

Chicago, June 15, 1870.

To the Drug Trade of the Northwest.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of MARSH, BUTLER, JOHNSON & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale Drug business at the old stand of Wm. Deering & Co., 167 and 169 Lake-st., Chicago.

DAVID BUTLER, Late of Butler, Johnson & Co.
WM. DEERING, Late of Wm. Deering & Co.
MARSH, JOHNSON, Late of Butler, Johnson & Co.

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A summer resort for health and pleasure, near Versailles, Ind., midway between Cincinnati and the Ohio River and Indianapolis and the Lake. The waters of the springs are free, sulphurous, and of great medicinal value in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and kindred diseases. Terms moderate. Address for circulars, Versailles Mineral Springs, Versailles, Ripley Co., Ind.

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R. F. HOXIE, Proprietor.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counsellor in the Science of Life, Love, Courtship, and Marriage, or the Physiology of Generation, Exhibiting the Cause of Premature Decline, Nervousness, Impotency, Sterility, Barrenness, Abortion, Sexual Diseases, Secret Habits, Impediments to Marriage, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Pregnancy, Parturition, Nursing, Diseases of Infancy, Etc., Etc. Illustrated with Engravings. Price $1.50 by mail, sealed. Address PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, 416 North Fifth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

GUIDE. A Private Counsellor in the Science of Life, Love, Courtship, and Marriage, or the Physiology of Generation, Exhibiting the Cause of Premature Decline, Nervousness, Impotency, Sterility, Barrenness, Abortion, Sexual Diseases, Secret Habits, Impediments to Marriage, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Pregnancy, Parturition, Nursing, Diseases of Infancy, Etc., Etc. Illustrated with Engravings. Price $1.50 by mail, sealed. Address PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, 416 North Fifth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

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Is now opened to Springfield, 92 miles southwest from St. Louis, and it being rapidly pushed forward to Pana, 50 miles further, where it will connect with the Illinois Central Railroad, thus giving a direct line to Cairo, Memphis, and the South. Through tickets can be obtained at the office of the Company, 214 North Third-st., St. Louis, and at the depot, corner of Eighth and Cass-sts., and at the office of the Company, 10 Dearborn-st., Chicago, and at the depot, corner of Polk and Clark-sts.

WM. H. PATRICK, Superintendent.

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AMBERG'S HOLDER, FILE & BINDER.

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Room 5, 167 Lake-st., Chicago.

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Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of

WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

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Store 80 Washington-st., Corner Dearborn. Rent $60 per month. Apply to

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Send for circulars. P. O. 6264.

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Has the largest and best stock of Fireworks ever offered in this market. Gentlemen requiring such should call as early as possible, as I am determined to close out my stock. Mr. Morris being a practical pyrotechnist, all goods personally supplied at factory prices.

149 Lake-st., Chicago.

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For Lumber, Wood, Stone, or any other purpose, on the Chicago River, Main Branch, South Branch, or North Branch, apply to the Dock Agent, at the Office of the Board of Trade.

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We are selling the best Fruit Jar in the market. Dealers are invited to call and examine. Goods warranted.

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Children under 12 years of age, half price. Children under one year, free. Servants accompanying cabin passengers, half price. Steerage passengers provided with Bedding, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Tin Pans, Mugs, &c.

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GOODRICH'S STEAMBOAT LANDING,

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Fare, Cabin, $2.50. Deck, $1.50.

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AN ELEGANT NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Wood and Coal.

Bids for furnishing Cook County with all the Wood and Coal required for the use of the Poor of the County for the year ending the first Monday in June, 1871, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at the Court House, until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, June 27, 1870. Bids will be received for Wood by the cord, and for Coal by the ton. Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of the bidder, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of $1,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board.

C. MICHAELIS,
Secretary of Board of Commissioners.

Chicago, June 13, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Bids for furnishing Cook County with all the Hard and Soft Coal required for the use of the Poor of the County for the year ending the first Monday in June, 1871, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at the Court House, until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, June 27, 1870. Bids will be received for Coal by the ton. Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of the bidder, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of $1,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board.

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Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1870.

THE ELECTION ON THE SECOND OF JULY.

On the 2d of July next the most important election held in Illinois for forty years will take place. The people are then to accept or reject the new constitution. This instrument is universally acceptable to the people, and, strange as it may seem therefore, lies the only danger that it may be defeated. There is no public opposition, but there is not the less a determined organization of private interests to reject it. While it is true that, if the whole people of the good will to vote, seven-eighths of them would vote for it, it is no less true that real general approval, and the absence of any open opposition, points to such a slight vote that there is great danger of the minority, by a show of numbers, defeating the will of the majority.

In one-third of the State the only question to be settled upon is the acceptance or rejection of the constitution. In the remaining two-thirds the people have to choose between the Supreme Court, both in each of these districts the competition between candidates is so slight that there is really no sufficient contest to draw out a full vote. In this county alone is there to be an election for Circuit Judge, and here the candidates are so acceptable generally that the usual competition at elections can hardly be said to exist.

It should be borne in mind that the constitution submitted for adoption without voting upon Judges to be elected unless somebody turns out to vote for them. The new constitution destroys one of the greatest sources of corruption and fraud which prevailed in the county, to say nothing of the city. It abolishes and prohibits special legislation, and, if it contained no other provision, it ought to command the approving voice of every man in Illinois. It puts an end to all that kind of legislation by which the public have been cheated and the servants of the people invested with special privileges and monopolies. It replaces the crude provisions of twenty years ago with a new code adapted to the enlarged circumstances and rapid growth of the present day. When the constitution of 1848 was made, there was but twenty miles of railroad in operation in Illinois, and the motive power used was the energy of man. Since then, railroads have been, or are now, building in every part of the State, bringing with them new interests, new productions, new wealth, and, of course, new monopolies. The Legislature, as it now is, did not contemplate such a condition of things, and, consequently, have been made the victims of unscrupulous Legislatures, clothed with unrestricted authority to vote as they pleased.

The new constitution remedies all the evils of the past. Twenty-five years experience has developed the old one, but, in addition, lands ample provision for the protection of the rights of the people in all the essentials of life, liberty, and property. It has remodelled the legislative department; it has made the executive department more effective; has enlarged the judiciary to meet the wants of the growing State, and abolished the exorbitant fees of office-holders. Against this constitution every man who desires to live by public plunder, who wants special privileges which are denied to others, who wants to control legislation, and direct it to corrupt and dishonest ends, who wants to plunder cities and counties, and generally to inveigh the holders of both bodies of legislation, will vote, and will secretly, but vigorously, work. There are some of these men in every city and county in the State, and the local officers, as a general thing, will be found somewhere among them. Open opposition to the constitution there may be willing that the governing and taxing powers shall be resumed by the people.

To no part of the State is the new constitution a greater boon than to Chicago. This city now pays one-sixth of the taxes of the whole State. Representation is based upon population, and not taxation. Chicago, therefore, is deeply interested in having constitutional guards against abuses of the taxing power. We are not only taxed by the State for State purposes, but are governed by a local Legislature with even more exacting authority. Between these two governments the people of Chicago have a terrible trial. The people of no other city have not had, for twenty years, a voice in the framing of their own city charter. This has been made, changed, altered, enlarged, or contracted to suit the ends, aims, and purposes of men, and those men, outsiders in the Legislature. The public at large have never been consulted in these changes, nor have they known what their rights intended, until after the law had been enacted and published. Were it not for the vigilance of the newspapers, these harpies would have sold out this city, and the property of its people, time and again, to the highest bidder. The people of this city have, practically, had no just voice in the affairs, ought to give 40,000 majority for the new constitution.

On the same day that the constitution is voted for, there is to be elected in the district comprised of Cook, Lake, DuPage, Will, and Kankakee Counties a Judge of the Supreme Court, and in this county three Judges of the Circuit Court. These offices are of very great importance. They are offices to which every man looks with confidence for protection against oppression, injustice, and deprivation of right and property; and each man owes it to himself and to society, to give his vote for a proper man to fill that office.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

After the passage of the amended charter of the Northern Pacific Railway, conceding large special privileges to the company and a vast additional land grant, no time was lost in commencing operations. Ground was actually broken on Nicollet Island and several hundred men are already at work on the first section of the road. The point of commencement is about twenty-five miles west of Duluth, at the rapids of the St. Louis River, at which point the road intersects the St. Paul & Duluth Road. The river is navigable for steamboats to the "falls," or rapids. The St. Paul & Road is finished that distance, and will reach Duluth in the course of the summer, and its track from the rapids to Duluth will be used by both.

The first division of the Northern Pacific, extending from the point named to the Red River of the North, has been let to four contractors, consisting of Gorges Magoun, ex-Mayor Morrison, of Minneapolis, and two Scotchmen. The agents of the contractors are in this city, purchasing tools for the work of grading, and hiring laborers. It is intended to speedily put on 3,000 men, and push the first section to completion as rapidly as possible.

This great railway line strikes out boldly into the wilderness from the head of Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, on the Pacific, a distance of some 2,000 miles, crossing Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington. For a distance of 400 miles it follows the Upper Missouri to the Rocky Mountains, and passes down the Valley of the Columbia a long way; finally basing a little south and terminating at Puget Sound. It opens the whole of forty degrees of the route between Northern Minnesota, and the east of the mountains through Idaho and Washington; and plenty of coal has been discovered on the projected line in Dakota and Montana.

The cost of the road is roughly estimated at $60,000 per mile, or from fifty to sixty millions for the whole line. The land grant covers about 46,000,000 of acres. The road has been authorized to issue bonds equal to twenty-thousand dollars per mile, and the lands are relied on to pay the interest on the bonds until the road is finished. The first section of the road, from the rapids to Duluth, is to be completed by the 1st of July, 1871, and the whole line by the 1st of July, 1876. The road is to connect with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and thus give a through line from Montreal to Puget Sound. The Canadian Government has already made a large appropriation of Norwegians and Germans to settle on the company's lands, and it is said that the government is in order to populate the country, develop its resources, and supply business to the railroad. For the value of the land will rapidly increase as settlers purchase therewith. Every family they can plant on their lands will contribute to the business of the railway several hundred dollars per year. The construction of this road will be watched with interest by all parties, on both sides thereof. The adjacent Dominion territory can only be populated, and the population can only be sustained, by the Pacific Road, and the latter by the Canadian roads that may connect with it. The Red River and Saskatchewan Valleys must be tributary to any railroad reaching them by a direct route, and all must be built from Fort Will-iam on Lake Superior, westward along the fifteenth parallel of latitude, which will not be for a good many years to come.

The consummation of the Northern Pacific has revived a former dream of founding a city at Duluth that shall rival and eclipse Chicago in all her future glory, and certainly as to that village are, accordingly, "going up," in the opinion of the owners, very rapidly. We have never pretended to doubt that a considerable port would some day be established at the head of Lake Superior; and it is not yet settled whether it shall be Duluth or Superior City. The latter has by far the best harbor, and they are but a few miles apart. The Northern Pacific will necessarily control a large business, and, if Duluth shall be its permanent *entrepot* on Lake Superior, a very considerable interest here will also ship their products at Duluth, and from thence, by Lake and Lake Superior Road will also ship more or less produce by that route, and receive some return freight. But Duluth is located on a frozen sea for half the year. From November till May, navigation is suspended, and, during all that period, the products of Minnesota seeking market must pass around Lake Michigan, and the trade and travel over the Northern Pacific road take the same route. In the summer season there will be a very considerable travel on the steamers from Duluth to Detroit, by such passengers as are going to New York or Boston; and a portion of this business will undoubtedly be transferred to Chicago, but the bulk of the business of the road will doubtless be transferred to some and sell steamers, and conveyed to Buffalo, Chicago, or Montreal. Measured from the mouth of the St. Lawrence, Lake Superior penetrates nearly half-way to the Pacific coast, and many cities, therefore, lie the route of a large commerce some day, when the far Northwest is populated, cultivated, and developed. It is not safe to make any very positive predictions as to what the next thirty years may accomplish in the West. The past thirty have done comparatively little; but the year 1900 may find a wealthy and prosperous population of several millions of acres, reaching within 100 miles of either side of the Northern Pacific Railway, between Lake Superior and Puget Sound.

THE BLOWING OF THE BELLOWS.

The Indian style of oratory has its merits; but, after painfully perusing all the orations of the Hon. Charles D. Drake, Right Hon. Red Dog, the great orator of the Sioux, and of the less honorable Spotted Tail, we feel compelled to say they all lack one essential feature of white oratory, viz., Point. These Indians have been heard at Washington, and again at Cooper Institute, in New York. The only point made was the statement of Red Cloud that he signed a treaty in 1868 which he did not know the meaning of when he signed it. How do you know he did not know the meaning of it? Very likely the proof would be, if all the witnesses were called, that he did know the meaning perfectly. "Pride, what is the use of talking?" to quote from a power that is incapable of understanding it. Red Dog informs us, and it was all he deigned to say in his speech, that when the white men first came near the Sioux, he was then and spake, but the whites have no sympathy with him (red dog), and growth. Physiologically, this statement does not commend itself to the understanding of white men as probable. Why should the Rev. Dr. Bellows assume that every word of this painted savage was a revelation of truth and not proceed to say, that "There must be no more of these orators stuffed with our lies?" Has he given a moment's investigation to the particular items of truth or falsehood which Red Cloud and Red Dog have uttered? Does he know anything of the merits of the question upon which he is assuming to decide? He is as ignorant of it as Red Cloud is of minority representation. When, at Cooper Institute, he says that "He will take the government by the throat if necessary to prevent it from trampling upon Red Cloud," Red Cloud can put but one interpretation on his speech, viz.: That Dr. Bellows stands against the great city of New York under the command of its great Medicine Man, Dr. Bellows, will march upon Washington, turn out President Grant and Congress, and put in Mr. Peter Cooper (or some other "friend of the Indian" who will make the white men in the country of the Ogallalas pull up their stakes and leave. Red Cloud's knowledge of the whites and their institutions this must be his conception of the effect of the great powwow which he held with Peter Cooper, Dr. Bellows, and the Rev. Howard Crosby, and of the meaning of the treaty he signed in 1868. Red Dog's powers of the city of New York. When he gets back upon the plains, therefore, and finds that the meaning he has put upon those words is not carried out, he will naturally inquire if Dr. Bellows has "taken the government by the throat?" Perchance he will come down with Red Dog from his two mountains to Fort Fetterman or to Laramie, and will inquire of the commander of that the great General Bellows, with the white choker has "taken the government by the throat," as he promised, or whether he is marching from his great city upon the little village where the big house of the Great Father stands? Thereupon the commandant will tell him that the Doctor of Divinity who threatened to give him all he asked for in his "take the government by the throat," didn't mean what he said; that the only object of his visit was to make the white squaws leave their umbrellas and the men pound on the keys with their boot heels, which was what the white people called "fame." Then, of course, Red Dog will denounce Dr. Bellows as a bag of wind, and Peter Cooper, and Dr. Washburne, and the rest of the New York friends of the great Sioux of them all. If Red Dog grew fat on the lies he heard on the plains, how would he swell out under the effects of his New York diet?

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to assure the Cincinnati *Commercial* that our opposition to the River and Harbor bill does not rest exclusively upon the fact that it contains an appropriation for the Louisville and Portland Canal. We are just as much opposed to the appropriations for Chicago as for those intended to benefit Cincinnati. We hold that the whole system is profligate and demoralizing, and that when Congress, in 1866, departed from the rule which had existed during the previous ten years, and commenced passing these log-rolling measures, to deprive the public Treasury, it took a step in the wrong direction, and inaugurated a policy which the taxpayers will surely compel it to reverse as soon as they discover what a reckless and disgraceful scramble it has produced, and how unjust it is to the country at large. Out of forty millions of people in the States and Territories, not more than forty or fifty localities—for that is usually what it is in the case of ten, the River and Harbor bill seeks to accomplish. Taking up the river and harbor bill of 1868, we find that the same list of rivers and harbors that is found in the present bill, and the same that occurs in all the intervening appropriations (except in those where no localities were found), had been improved, and was ordered by the Secretary of War to be expended in his discretion, notwithstanding the act of 1866 required that the appropriations of that year should be applied to work for which estimates had been submitted by the Secretary of War. Under the act of 1866 the Secretary of War was authorized to locate the "dollar" of the Lords in the meaning of the Red River, at or near the Minnesota, on the Mississippi, and the Missouri, and

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

We are getting very tired of this Congress. Not that we have any objection to a Congress, but we have a decided objection to this Congress. We have the impression that the Senate is composed of men who have been elected to represent the States, and that the House is composed of men who have been elected to represent the people; but if we are to judge by the way they have been acting during the past week, we should be inclined to think that they were elected to represent themselves. Never, Mr. Editor, did patience and forbearance, if it is the approach this session of the virtues, cease to be virtues so soon in the history of the world as they have in the history of Washington. Never was there stronger need than we have now for the exercise of these virtues.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which has been sitting for the past month, has at last succeeded in getting through with the case of Senator Pool, of North Carolina, and has reported in favor of his admission. Mr. Logan, in a few words, put the matter in a clear light. The case was a plain one, with nothing about it to excite any feeling. There was nothing to conceal. Mr. Logan, having evidently carried his point, moved that the report be laid upon the table. Mr. Sumner had a resolution to propose to the effect that the President be requested to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence that has taken place between the United States and Great Britain relative to the Alabama claims, and all correspondence relative to the Fenian movements in Canada. Mr. Sumner, in a few words, put the matter in a clear light. He said that he

THE PULPIT.

Anniversary Sermon by Rev. Robert Collyer.

A Familiar "Talk" With His Congregation.

His Views on Choirs and Sociability Among Church People.

Rev. Robert Collyer preached his anniversary sermon, yesterday morning, in Unity Church, to a large audience. He took for his text 1 Timothy i. 20, 21: "Hymenæus and Alexander; which some professing have erred concerning the faith. Grace be with you. Amen."

It is a question deserving consideration, whether, on the whole, we do not suffer more from change, than we are benefited by it. Not that change is not necessary, and sometimes occurred to the good woman who love to adorn a story, as a matter of course, that, soon as the water boiled, the pot was hastily changed. Again, as to the matter of dress, we remember the day when we were all content with a single suit of clothes. I have the fact from my mother, that I was christened in a blue coat and brass buttons. I remember that I could not get to sleep on the night before I was promoted to jacket and trousers, and that I was not sure that I was myself when I got into them. Of course, I was then a boy, and I have since had to do with men who are not content with a single suit of clothes, but who must have a change for every day in the week, and a Sunday suit besides. Then, again, as to the matter of food, we remember the day when we were all content with a single dish at dinner, and when, if we had a pudding after the meat, we thought we were living like princes. Now, we have a dozen dishes, and the pudding comes in the middle of the dinner, and not at the end. Then, again, as to the matter of locomotion, we remember the day when we were all content to travel in a stage-coach, and when we thought it a great thing to go from London to Edinburgh in forty-eight hours. Now, we are not content to travel in anything but a railway carriage, and we think it a great thing to go from London to Edinburgh in eight hours. Then, again, as to the matter of religion, we remember the day when we were all content with a single form of worship, and when we thought it a great thing to go to church twice on Sunday. Now, we have a dozen forms of worship, and we think it a great thing to go to church once in a month. Then, again, as to the matter of preaching, we remember the day when we were all content with a single sermon on Sunday, and when we thought it a great thing to hear a sermon that lasted an hour. Now, we have a dozen sermons on Sunday, and we think it a great thing to hear a sermon that lasts ten minutes. Then, again, as to the matter of singing, we remember the day when we were all content with a single psalm-tune, and when we thought it a great thing to sing it through twice on Sunday. Now, we have a dozen psalm-tunes, and we think it a great thing to sing one of them once in a month. Then, again, as to the matter of preachers, we remember the day when we were all content with a single preacher, and when we thought it a great thing to hear him preach twice on Sunday; and of course we thought it a great thing to hear him preach twice on Sunday; but of late years we have had a dozen preachers, and we think it a great thing to hear one of them preach once in a month. But with this bit of complaint, and a bit more, I will say that, on the whole, we are gainers by change. We have got rid of many things that we have ought to be rid of, and we have got many things that we have ought to have. Our hearts have been enlarged, and our minds have been enlightened, and we have been led into a freer and more generous way of thinking and living. Take, for example, the matter of religious worship. Now, I am not going to say that we have got the best form of worship, or that we have got the best sermons, or that we have got the best singing, or that we have got the best preachers; but I am going to say that we have got better than we had, and that we are better for the change. Then, again, as to the matter of religious worship